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*From the Camp at* Belian, *September* 16. *N. S.*

THE Enemies Loſs, and the number of Priſoners taken at the Battel of Mons, appears every Day more conſiderable; and there being a great many of their Officers and Soldiers left wounded upon the Field of Battel, and in the adjacent Houſes, the Duke of Marlborough gave notice two Days ago to the Mareſchals de Boufflers and Villars that he would permit them to ſend a number of Waggons to take them off; and that he would order Lieutenant-General Cadogan with two hundred Horſe, to meet at Bavay ſuch a General Officer as they ſhould ſend with the like number, to ſettle the manner, and take the Paroles of Honour of the Officers they ſhould carry off, and an account of the Soldiers: Accordingly they ſent the Chevalier de Luxembourg, a Lieutenant-General, with whom Mr. Cadogan having concerted every thing, returned yeſterday in the Afternoon, leaving an Officer and a Commiſſary of ours, to take a Liſt of all that ſhould be found, and two Days was allowed them for the Burying their Dead, and bringing off their wounded, as they demanded. Yeſterday was obſerved through the whole Army, as a Day of Thankſgiving to Almighty God for the Victory; and the Evening was concluded with the firing of all our Cannon and ſmall Arms. Some of our Battalions, which ſuffered moſt in the Battel, are ſent into our Garriſons, and others drawn out in their Places. Signor Cornaro, Ambaſſador from the Republick of Venice to her Majeſty, came this Morning to wait on his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, in his return home from his Embaſſy. The Diſpoſitions are making for the Attack of Mons, and Orders are given for the Troops to prepare the Faggots neceſſary to be employed in the Siege.

*Hague, September* 17. *N. S.* We have received freſh Accounts of the late Battel between the Allies and the French at the Woods of Sart and Janſart, on the 11th Inſtant. The Left of the Enemy was covered by a Wood, which they had fortified, by throwing up Intrenchments in all the parts of it which appeared acceſſible. On their Right they had ſeveral Hedges, three Intrenchments over againſt each other, the Ground marſhy, and winding round their Camp, and a natural Ditch ſo commodious for them, that they ſoon threw up before it a Work which made it of great Uſe and Strength againſt us. Their Center ſtood behind an Opening of the Wood, where the Ground was riſing to the Place where their Line was formed; this part of their Ground had ſeveral Retrenchments, one above another, which created new Difficulties in every Step we gained. They had alſo taken care to leave proper Openings in their Rear, to bring their Horſe into the Action as Occaſion ſhould ſerve, and planted their Artillery ſo well, that it did Execution during the whole Diſpute. Beſides all theſe Advantages, they had neither Tents, Baggage or Forage in their Camp. We began the Battel by Cannonade at eight in the Morning, and the Enemy plaid their Artillery within half an hour after we firſt fired. Soon after the whole Line marched; and having, by the Favour of a Fog in the Morning, thrown up an Intrenchment on our Left, we marched directly to the Flank of the Wood. The Fight was maintained with great Fury on each ſide, and with various Succeſs; but after having been often repulſed, obliging the Enemy as often to give Ground, we at laſt forced them to retire. It was in the Diſpute for the Wood that the Prince of Savoy received a Wound in the Head by a Muſquet-Ball, which he would not ſuffer to be dreſſed, 'till that Point of paſſing the Woods was gained; but appeared in all Places to animate the Troops where he obſerved it neceſſary. The Duke of Marlborough rode from Place to Place during the Attack of the Woods, and gave Orders ſo immediate and ſeaſonable, that all which he commanded in the Action had the Effects he deſired. The Fight laſted ſix hours, in which time the Enemy returned to the Charge after ſeveral Repulſes, and ſeemed to lay the Streſs of their Endeavours upon maintaining the Wood, where they frequently poured in freſh Vollies upon us, and redoubled their Fire after every Advance we made. We were never repulſed after we had footing in the Wood, but maintained our Advantage with great Reſolution. After we had paſſed the Wood, ſuch Horſe of the Enemy as was in their Center was ſupported by their Foot, but not by ſufficient Numbers. The reſt of their Cavalry marched from their Retrenchments, and poſted themſelves on the Right and Left of their Line. They charged our Horſe, and broke in upon us; we rallied, and puſhed them. They again advanced, and puſhed us to the Retrenchments of the Enemy which we had taken by our Foot; but our Foot now began to cover our Horſe ſo well, that they ſoon recovered their Order. The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene obſerving the Horſe in ſome Confuſion, rallied them in Perſon. The Troops, animated by the Generals, went on with freſh Ardour, and preſſed the Enemy ſo effectually, that they attempted no further on that ſide, but put themſelves in order at a diſtance. The Princes, upon the retiring of the Enemy's Horſe, brought up ſome Squadrons to flank their Infantry, which had puſhed our Left. The French Foot, upon the Approach of our Horſe, retired behind their Hedges, and formed themſelves again in a Valley near the Village of Bavay, which is ſurrounded by Marſhes. We have taken fifteen pieces of Cannon. All the Nations in the Confederate Army fought with great Conſtancy, through all the Viciſſitudes of the Day. Our Infantry ſuffered moſt in the Engagement, and that of the Enemy is utterly deſtroyed. Letters from Berne of the 7th Inſtant adviſe, that the Armies in Savoy continue in their former Situation. The Enemy are encamped at Francin, near Montmellian, Count Thaun at Annecy, and the Count de la Roque, with a conſiderable Detachment of his Royal Highneſs's Army, is poſted at Conflans. Some days paſt the Imperial Cavalry made a general Forage as far as Vicache, and returned without any Loſs. Letters from Naples ſay, that Preparations were made for the Reduction of Sicily to King Charles, and that they conceived the greater hopes from this Expedition, becauſe Palermo, and ſeveral other Cities in that Iſland, appeared very uneaſie under the preſent Government. Letters from Saxony of the 11th Inſtant adviſe, that King Auguſtus was received at his Entrance into Poland with great Demonſtrations of Joy, and was complimented by moſt of the Grandees of that Kingdom, with Profeſſions of Submiſſion and Obedience. His Army continued its March towards Kaliz, where King Staniſlaus and General Cretſau are poſted with the Forces under their Command, and give out that they will there maintain their Ground againſt King Auguſtus. We hear that General Mazeppa, and ſome of the principal Miniſters of his Swediſh Majeſty, were brought Priſoners to the Czar at Kiovia; and

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